ST

UNITED NATIONS

SECRETARIAT

Distr.
GENERAL

ST/SOA/SER.G/31
15 January 1953

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

MIGRATION BULLETIN NO. 31

Prepared and Issued by the Division of Social Welfare
Department of Social Affairs

This Bulletin is issued for the internal use of the Secretariat. It is also brought to the attention of the members of the Social Commission and representative organizations co-operating with the United Nations in migration matters. The information items contained in the Bulletin have been collected from such sources as are available to the Division of Social Welfare. The Secretariat cannot assume responsibility for their accuracy and they are not to be considered as reflecting the official views of governments or of the Secretariat.

53-01493

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
A.	INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS	5
I.	United Nations	5
	General Assembly	5
	Draft Protocol Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	5
	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	6
	Migration and Economic Development	6
	Economic and Social Council	7
	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination	7
	Population Commission	8
	World Population Conference	10
	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	11
	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	14
II.	Specialized Agencies	16
	International Labour Organisation	16
	Food and Agriculture Organization	17
	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	17
	World Health Organization	17
	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	18
	International Refugee Organization	18
III.	Inter-Governmental Organizations	19
	Caribbean Commission	19
	Council of Europe	19
	Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	19
	Organization for European Economic Co-operation	20
	Organization of the American States	20
IV.	Non-Governmental Organizations	21
	American Friends Service Committee	21
	American Joint Distribution Committee	21
	Australian Council for International Social Service	21
	Commission of the Churches on International Affairs	22
	International Catholic Migration Commission	22
	International Red Cross	22
	International Union for Child Welfare	23
	International Union for the Scientific Study of Population	23
	Jewish Agency for Palestine	23
	Lutheran World Federation	23
	National Catholic Welfare Conference	23
	World Council of Churches	23
	World Federation of United Nations Associations	24
	Young Men's Christian Association	25

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont'd)

		Page
B.	MIGRATION TRENDS AND MOVEMENTS	26
	Aden	26
	Algeria	26
	Argentina	26
	Aruba	26
	Australia	26
	Austria	32
	Bahamas	32
	Barbados	32
	Belgium	32
	Bermuda	32
	Brazil	32
	British Honduras	34
	Canada	34
	Chile	36
	China	37
	Colombia	37
	Costa Rica	37
	Cuba	38
	Curacao	38
	Czechoslovakia	38
	Denmark	38
	Ecuador	38
	Eire	38
	Eritrea	38
	Finland	39
	France	39
	Germany	40
	Greece	40
	India	40
	Iran	41
	Israel	41
	Italy	41
	Jamaica	42
	Japan	42
	Korea	42
	Latvia	42
	Lithuania	42
	Mexico	42
	Morocco	42
	Netherlands	43
	New Zealand	43
	Northern Rhodesia	44
	Norway	44
	Pakistan	44
	Panama	45
	Paraguay	45

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont'd)

Page

B. MIGRATION TRENDS AND MOVEMENTS (cont'd)

Peru 45
Philippines 45
Poland 45
Portugal 45
Rumania 45
Southern Rhodesia 46
Spain 46
Sweden 46
Switzerland 46
Trieste 46
Trinidad 47
Tunisia 47
Turkey 47
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic 47
Union of South Africa 47
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 47
United Kingdom 47
United States 48
Uruguay 52
Venezuela 53
Windward Islands 53
Yugoslavia 53

A. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

I. United Nations

General Assembly

Draft Protocol Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons

31-1 On the basis of a report submitted by the Third Committee, the General Assembly adopted, on 6 November 1952, a resolution concerning the Draft Protocol Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, which reads as follows:

The General Assembly,

Desiring to improve the situation of stateless persons as soon as possible,

Considering that the draft protocol prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee on Statelessness and Related Problems established by the Economic and Social Council offers a useful basis for the attainment of this objective,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate the provisions of the draft protocol to all the governments invited to the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons held at Geneva in July 1951, with a request for their comments, in particular on those provisions of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees which they would be prepared to apply to the various categories of stateless persons, and to submit these comments, with his observations, to the Economic and Social Council;

2. Requests the Economic and Social Council to study, if possible at its sixteenth session, the text of the draft protocol and the comments received from interested governments and, in the light of these comments, to take whatever action seems useful in order that a text may be opened for signature after the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees has entered into force. (United Nations Documents A/2240 and A/Res./8).

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

31-2 Among the major points stressed in the special report on social conditions submitted by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to the General Assembly during its seventh session, was the problem of migrant labour. The report indicates that while many measures have been taken by territorial governments to protect workers under the labour system, the Committee still considers that those forms of migrant labour which lead to comparatively long absences of men from their families are socially undesirable and bring about serious social problems both in village communities and in labour centres. The Committee expressed the hope that the International Labour Conference would consider the labour aspects of these problems at an early date, and that the need to engage large bodies of migrant workers, divorced from family ties, will rapidly diminish as a result of economic and social development. (United Nations Document A/2219).

Migration and Economic Development

31-3 In connexion with the consideration of the problem of economic development of under-developed countries during the seventh session of the General Assembly, a resolution was introduced in the Second Committee dealing with the relationship between migration and economic development. As a result of the discussions in the Committee, the following resolution was adopted on 29 December 1952:

The General Assembly,

Considering that the under-developed countries vary considerably in density of population,

Considering that in many of these and other countries, owing to the insufficiency of suitable land and of opportunities of employment over-population is reflected in unemployment, under-employment, poverty and under-consumption,

Considering further that, in many countries with vast areas of cultivable land, sparseness of population and inadequacy of capital have been factors retarding economic development,

Noting that the Director-General of the International Labour Office in his reports to the Economic and Social Council deals with the International Labour Organisation's proposal for further action regarding methods of assisting European migration,

1. Recommends Member States and non-member States, classified variously as countries of emigration and of immigration, to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements with a view to the equipment, transfer and resettlement of groups of emigrants, without racial or religious discrimination, as a part of their general economic development;

2. Requests the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies, in particular the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and other interested international organizations to continue their active co-operation in the equipment, transfer and technical training of groups of emigrants in the countries of emigration or immigration or both, by rendering such economic, financial or administrative assistance as is consistent with their respective constitutional provisions. (United Nations Documents A/2332 and A/Resolution 87)

See also: 31-7; 31-10.

Economic and Social Council

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination

31-4 The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, in its Twelfth Report to the Economic and Social Council, considered, among other matters relating to economic and social development, the programme in the field of migration. It stressed the substantial progress made in the last few months on the initiative of the International Labour Office and in accordance with the arrangements approved by the Committee, in developing co-operative methods between the United Nations, the specialized agencies concerned, the Organization of the American States, the Council of Europe, the Organization for European Economic Co-operation and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. However, the Committee reaffirmed that these co-operative

efforts will be effective only if supported and consistently followed by governments and agencies both within and outside the United Nations. The programme on migration includes: exchange of information on each of the agencies' activities in Latin America; joint missions, planned to assist governments in evaluating migration opportunities; establishing or improving administrative machinery required for formulating migration policies and in developing settlement projects which will include migrants as well as nationals. The report indicated also, that plans have been formulated for joint study and action to assist internationally, migrant workers in the professional categories; likewise, migration experts are working in close co-operation with other technical assistance representatives in countries of emigration and of immigration. (United Nations Document E/2340)

See also: 31-20.

Population Commission

31-5 The seventh session of the Population Commission will be held from 19 to 30 January 1953. The Secretary-General has submitted several papers to the Commission relating entirely or in part to migration. They include:

1. "Summary of Results of Studies and Research Activities on International Migration Undertaken by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies Since 1946" (Document E/CN.9/109). In accordance with a request of the Economic and Social Council (Resolution 389-B(XIII)), the Secretary-General, in co-operation with five specialized agencies, has prepared a summary of the results of the various studies and research activities on migration made by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. This document is not a catalogue of projects completed or under preparation, but rather a concise analysis of results of the studies and research activities on international migration, dating back to 1946.

2. "Report on Studies and Research Activities Undertaken at the International Level on Demographic Aspects of Migration and Relationships between Demographic, Economic and Social Factors in Migration" (Document E/CN.9/100 and Corr.1). This report consists

of (i) a description of projects to which resources have been applied since the sixth session of the Population Commission: compilation of basic data on international migration (statistics by sex and age and by economic characteristics), bibliography of sources of migration statistics; revision of 1949 draft recommendations for the improvement of migration statistics; essentials of immigration policy; findings on causes and consequences of migration; influence of migration on the total and active population; European emigration to economically under-developed areas; relation of immigration to economic development in Latin America; migration in the Far East; internal migration and urbanization, particularly in the Far East; (ii) information on the co-ordination of studies and research activities on migration among the United Nations and specialized agencies; (iii) a suggested programme of work to be carried out in 1953 and 1954, including a survey of international migration in 1950 and 1951; publication of the "Summary of Results of Studies and Research Activities on International Migration Undertaken by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies since 1946"; advising and assisting governments in the implementation of the recommendations for the improvement of migration statistics; completing of a methodological study on the collection and tabulation of statistics on economic characteristics of migrants; on the basis of the basic documentation which has been assembled, progress on the study of emigration from Europe to under-developed areas; study of the possible use of adequately designed opinion polls to derive sound information on the motives of emigrants and for making valid short term estimates of future emigration; completion of a detailed report on urbanization in the Far East.

3. "Report on Studies of the Relationships between Population Trends and Economic and Social Factors" (Document E/CN.9/98). This is a summary of the findings of existing studies of the interrelationships between population trends and social and economic factors with the indication of areas of research recommended to the attention of governmental or private organizations. As regards migration, the

report suggests studies on the possible effects of migration upon the future trend of population, under various assumptions as to the numbers and characteristics of migrants and non-migrants as well as to their fertility and mortality; in addition to the demographic effects, the economic and social effects of migration need to be studied; a historical statistical study for a few countries with adequate statistics on migration, taking into account economic conditions, would help to demonstrate the effects of specific changes in economic and social factors upon migration; the influence of the widespread desire to emigrate from certain countries upon actual movements still requires clarification; a detailed assessment of the possibilities of settlement in certain sparsely populated areas which may be suitable for agricultural development, and of the factors which impede such development and settlement; the effects of the mutual selection between economic development and internal population redistribution requires more thorough study, particularly in under-developed countries.

4. "Revision of the 1949 Draft Recommendations for the Improvement of International Migration Statistics" (Document E/CN.9/95). In collaboration with the International Labour Office, the Secretariat is submitting a proposed text of revised recommendations for improving migration statistics. They will also be submitted to the seventh session of the Statistical Commission (Document E/CN.3/151).

World Population Conference

31-6 The first session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Population Conference, which is to be held in 1954, was convened at Geneva in November 1952. The following organizations were represented: United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Labour Organisation, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization and International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.
A preliminary list of topics of general interest was established and it includes: (i) post-war international migrations in relation to world

population distribution and structure; (ii) population distribution and internal migration in various countries; (iii) social and cultural assimilation of migrants. (United Nations Document E/CONF.13/PC/1)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

31-7 After considering the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the General Assembly adopted, on 20 December 1952, the following resolutions:

1. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The General Assembly,

Concerned with the persistence of a serious refugee problem which is the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

1. Notes with appreciation the second annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

2. Takes note of the fact that contributions thus far received by the High Commissioner for assistance to refugees under the authority given to him by General Assembly resolution 538 B (VI) of 2 February 1952 will not be sufficient to provide in 1953 for emergency aid to the most needy groups of refugees under his mandate in Europe, the Near East and the Far East, particularly in Shanghai;

3. Notes with appreciation the contributions already made by governments, organizations and private individuals to the fund for emergency aid to refugees;

4. Expresses the hope that further contributions will be forthcoming to that fund so as to enable the High Commissioner to carry out his plans of assistance to the most needy groups of refugees;

5. Reiterates its appeal to all governments, specialized agencies and other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations interested in migration to give to refugees under the mandate of the High Commissioner every possible opportunity in and benefit from projects to promote migration, including such measures as will facilitate the transit, resettlement and employment of refugees in occupations suitable to their training and skills.

2. Integration of Refugees

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the observations and information contained in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the problem of assimilation of refugees in the countries of their residence,

Considering that the voluntary repatriation or the resettlement in countries of immigration of refugees under the mandate of the High Commissioner, while constituting valuable elements for the solution of the refugee problem, are not sufficient in themselves under the present conditions to offer within a reasonable time a permanent solution of that problem,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by the governments of the countries of present residence of refugees towards their assimilation, as well as the studies and plans of the High Commissioner directed towards the same objective,

Considering that, in view of the heavy financial burdens involved in the execution of integration programmes, international funds may play a useful role in the successful execution of long-term projects for the assimilation of refugees

Invites the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in consultation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to examine the situation with a view to exploring, with the governments directly concerned, what sources of funds might be available and the most effective means by which such funds might be utilized. (United Nations Documents A/2126/Add. and Corr.1; A/2172; A/2328; A/Res/47 and 48)

31-8 The Office of the United Nations high Commissioner for Refugees has announced that the United Nations Refugee Emergency Funds will soon exceed $800,000; it was hoped that it would exceed $1,000,000 by the end of 1952. Nearly all the funds already received have been allocated to assistance programmes in Germany, Austria, Greece, Italy, Trieste and the Middle and Far East. In addition to Government pledges

and contributions, many donations have been received from private sources. (United Nations Press Release REF/21) see also 30-6.

31-9 In his capacity as Administrator of the $2,900,000 grant by the Ford Foundation for use in solving the refugee problem, the High Commissioner for Refugees has announced that the first grants totalling $558,715 have been allocated to six voluntary agencies: American Joint Distribution Committee, Young Men's Christian Association, National Catholic Welfare Conference, World Council of Churches, Lutheran World Federation and American Friends Service Committee. These six organizations made the initial approach early this year to the Ford Foundation, supported by the High Commissioner and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. These grants will help finance projects calculated to promote the integration of refugees, with emphasis on young persons, into the life of the communities where they are living and to encourage the granting of visas overseas as part of the resettlement programme for refugees from Europe. These projects have been submitted by the voluntary agencies which will carry them out and will share the expenses; official and private contributions from other sources are being added to the grants. The projects include: permanent settlement of tuberculars and post-tubercular refugees and dependents in various countries, mainly Norway and Sweden; creation of 17 youth centres for refugees of all denominations and all nationalities (15 in Germany, 2 in France; the new centres will provide facilities for social activities which will bring the young people into contact with the local population; it is expected that in all 24,000 young people will be helped); scheme for youth leadership training in Germany and in Austria; creation in Dusseldorf of an "open door" home and club for neglected refugee boys; programme for visa production in Latin America, which includes obtaining entry permits, finding sponsors and giving financial assistance where necessary; establishment of a trade school for refugee children in Austria; settlement scheme for refugee farmers in

France; and a programme of part-time employment for students during the holiday period for Germany and Austria. (United Nations Press Release REF/22).

See also: 31-4; 31-14; 31-20.

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

31-10 In his annual report to the seventh session of the General Assembly, the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East has indicated that the objective of the present programme for such refugees is the improvement of refugee living conditions and the elimination of the need for camp life and ration rolls; this aim is to be achieved without prejudicing the interests of the refugees as regards repatriation and/or compensation. It is to be accomplished through the following activities: (i) helping refugees find employment where there is need for their services; (ii) training refugees for occupations where there is a shortage of trained workers; (iii) making loans or grants to refugees to enable them to establish small enterprises to improve their economic position; (iv) building houses in or near urban areas where employment is available; (v) establishing rural villages in areas where land is available for cultivation; (vi) developing agricultural lands through well-drilling, irrigation works, access roads and similar activities; (vii) generally, financing economic development and providing technical assistance where there are assurances of proportionate benefit to refugees. The vocational training, loans and other services are being offered directly to the refugees, and the benefits thereof are theirs to take advantage of as and how they wish. The facilities - houses, villages, and agricultural and industrial improvements - are being offered to the countries of the area on condition that refugees may benefit by their use. In a resolution adopted by the General Assembly, the Agency was authorized to increase the budget for relief to $23,000,000 for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1953 and to make such further adjustments as it may deem

necessary to maintain adequate standards, and to adopt a budget for relief of $18,000,000 for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1954 which would be subject to review at the eighth session of the Assembly. It was also authorized to allocate funds remaining for reintegration according to time schedules deemed appropriate up to 30 June 1954. (United Nations Documents A/2171, A/2246, A/Resolution/4; The Times, London, 30 September 1952; The Egyptian Gazette, 23 October 1952)

II. Specialized Agencies

International Labour Organisation

31-11 The International Labour Office has issued a report titled "Labour Policies in the West Indies", which is a broad survey of labour policies and problems in the West Indies. The territories covered comprise the British, French, Netherlands and United States territories in the Caribbean region falling within the terms of reference of the Caribbean Commission, together with the Bahamas and Bermuda.

With respect to migration from the British West Indies to Cuba, the United States, Panama, South America and elsewhere, the report indicates that in the past there has been considerable migration for employment overseas. The figures for Jamaica are cited as an example; from 1883 to 1935 the average annual exodus was about 10,000, reaching a peak of 24,000 in 1919 and the estimated average value of total annual remittances during these years was some £125,000 a year. In the depression and post-depression years, up to the start of World War II, the migration trend was reversed and workers who had emigrated returned home because of the decline in overseas employment opportunities.

During World War II, migration for employment overseas again became feasible and was of great assistance in meeting employment problems. Some migration was inter-island; Trinidad attracted labour from neighbouring dependencies. Munition and forestry workers were sent to the United Kingdom as well as skilled tradesmen for the British Army. Extension work on the Panama Canal absorbed others as did the refineries in the Netherlands territories of Curacao and Aruba. Quantitatively, migration for employment to the United States was of greatest importance. British West Indian workers in the United States were at first used in agriculture but later were recruited for or transferred to industry. In 1943, 4,285 Bahamians and about 11,300 Jamaicans were recruited; in 1944, there were

29,696 Bahamians, Barbadians, British Hondurans and Jamaicans in agricultural and industrial employment. In July 1945, 32,482 Jamaicans were employed in the United States. The purchasing power derived from the remittances from migrant workers is one index of the results of wartime migration for employment to the United States; in 1944, £1,600,000 was remitted by Jamaican workers in voluntary and compulsory savings or brought home; the corresponding figure for 1945 was £3,770,000. During 1945, Barbadian workers remitted some £582,000. Since World War II there has been a much smaller volume of migration for employment from the British West Indies to the United States. (Labour Policies in the West Indies, International Labour Office, Geneva, 1952)

See also: 31-2; 31-4; 31-5; 31-6; 31-20;

Food and Agriculture Organization

See item: 31-6.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

See items: 31-6; 31-19; 31-20;

World Health Organization

31-12 New international sanitary regulations, adopted by the Fourth World Health Assembly in May 1951, became effective on 1 October 1952 for all members of WHO which did not reject them or entered reservations. These regulations will facilitate free international circulation of travellers and goods while giving maximum protection against the dangers of quarantinable and epidemic diseases. The new regulations standardize and modernize older international sanitary conventions; they will facilitate the formalities required of travellers by indicating the sanitary measures with which they must comply before their departure. The shipping

companies are assured that their cargoes will not be detained longer than necessary while awaiting authorization for unloading or deporting. At the same time, all measures required for the security of travellers entering a country where there is a risk of infection will be taken, as well as measures protecting countries against visitors who may be germ carriers. An annex to the new regulations contains provisional rules dealing with pilgrims traveling to or returning from Mecca. (United Nations Bulletin, 1 November 1952).

See also: 31-6; 31-20.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

See item: 31-7.

International Refugee Organization

31-13 The Liquidator of the International Refugee Organization has authorized grants totalling $2,304,860 to organizations and voluntary agencies assisting refugees in Germany, Austria, Italy, Trieste, Greece and Turkey. The grants included $500,000 to the IRO Trust Fund, managed by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, to help provide a revolving fund to assist the permanent resettlement of refugees; $714,285 to the Displaced Persons Department of the Expellee Bank at Bonn, to supplement earlier IRO contributions to help refugees become self-supporting and speed their integration into the Western German community; $200,000 to a trust agreement with the Allied Military Government, Trieste, to be used for the re-establishment, outside Trieste, of several hundred aged refugees and thus enable their family members to seek resettlement abroad; and $840,575 to voluntary societies who continue to provide for residual refugees. (United Nations Bulletin, 15 December 1952).

See also: 31-14.

III. Intergovernmental Organizations

Caribbean Commission

See item: 31-11

Council of Europe

See item: 31-4

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration

31-14 During its Fourth Session, 13-21 October 1952, delegates of the 20-nation Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration voted to continue, for another year at least, their attempts to ease Western Europe's surplus population problem. Member-governments voted to:

1. Change the Committee's name from "Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe" to "Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration" (ICEM);

2. Continue the activities of the Committee, which had been organized originally for one year on an experimental basis, through 1953 and to make plans during the coming year for the future;

3. Set a 1953 target of moving 120,000 of Western Europe's surplus to new homes overseas;

4. Authorize the Committee to endeavour to improve the selection and settlement services which are involved in the movement of migrants, in the expectation that this substantially would speed up and increase movement;

5. Establish a $2,147,000 administrative and a $34,608,475 operational budget to effect the 1953 movements;

6. Continue investigations and discussions on the possibilities of securing outside financial and technical assistance for the establishment of land settlement projects in immigration countries.

The Committee was also authorized to use its transport facilities for the resettlement of European refugees outside of Europe, particularly for the thousands of European refugees trapped in China.

It has been stipulated, however, that the Committee could not use its own funds for such movements. Committee officials estimated that there might be approximately $1,200,000 available for this purpose from the liquidation of the former International Refugee Organization. Attention was called also to the desperate situation of refugees in the over-crowded Trieste area where "hard-core" cases, principally tuberculars, prevented the emigration of healthy family members. The Director of the Committee was requested to establish contact with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and with interested governments and voluntary agencies in order to facilitate the resettlement of the Trieste "hard-core" group and thus encourage the greatest possible emigration of refugee families from Trieste. The next session of the Committee is scheduled for Geneva in March 1953. (PIC Press Release, No. 38, 21 October 1952).

See also: 31-4; 31-9; 31-13; 31-20; 31-25; 31-41; 31-45; 31-55; 31-57; 31-77.

Organization for European Economic Co-operation

See item: 31-4.

Organization of the American States

See item: 31-4.

IV. Non-Governmental Organizations

American Friends Service Committee

See item: 31-9.

American Joint Distribution Committee

See item: 31-9.

Australian Council for International Social Service

31-15 The Australian Council for International Social Service has inaugurated a foreign language library for use by migrants and has established a special sub-committee on integration and placement of migrants in the professional categories. With respect to the former service, the Council believes that migrants can better withstand the physical and psychological shock of readjustment to their new life if they are not completely deprived of reading material in their mother tongue; also it feels that English is more quickly learned if the migrants have recourse to books and reading matter in their own language. A foreign language lending library and reading room has been set up and because of the very limited amount of foreign language material in Australia, the co-operation of publishing houses and foundations in the United Kingdom and United States is being sought. As regards the sub-committee on integration, its establishment results from the Council's concern with the conditions existing in Australia for the settlement and integration of migrants in the professional categories; included are groups with artistic, professional and technical skills and academic backgrounds. Their situation has been difficult since they signed contracts to engage in labour, which is generally manual labour. The Council believes that such migrants can satisfactorily adjust and make a valuable contribution to their country of settlement. The sub-committee is accordingly developing a programme of personal service, interpretation and liaison with government departments and voluntary agencies. (Statement submitted to the United Nations by the Director of the Australian Council for International Social Service).

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

31-16 The Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs recently adopted a resolution on migration as follows:

"Noting the development of international and intergovernmental action in the field of migration;

"Noting also the adoption by the Department of Inter-Church Aid and Service to Refugees of the World Council of Churches of a broad policy on migration;

"Authorizes representatives of the C.C.I.A. to take steps to ensure that all international migration programmes - whether organized bilaterally or multilaterally - fully regard the human rights of migrants, are organized without discriminations as to race or religion, respect the fundamental unity of the family and, in particular, provide for the special needs of refugees and stateless persons." (Memorandum on the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs and the Seventh Session of the U.N. General Assembly, 14 October 1952).

See also item: 30-23.

International Catholic Migration Commission

31-17 The International Catholic Migration Commission recently sent a mission to Latin America. Its immediate purpose was to consult with representatives or religious groups and meet with governmental authorities in Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile and Venezuela, where the I.C.M.C. intends to launch a programme in the field of migration. The mission also has a long-range objective, namely, that of preparing for the opening of pilot colonization projects. (News. International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva. November 1952)

International Red Cross

31-18 During its XVIIIth Session, held at Toronto, Canada, in July-August 1952, the International Red Cross Conference adopted a resolution thanking the International Committee of the Red Cross for the initiative it has taken in order to co-ordinate the efforts to

give practical effect to legal assistance and inviting the Committee to carry on its activities in conjunction with the League of Red Cross Societies, the National Societies and the other governmental or non-governmental organizations which may contribute to the solution of the refugee problem. (Revue internationale de la Croix Rouge, Geneva, September 1952)

International Union for Child Welfare

31-19 The Secretariat of the International Union for Child Welfare has submitted to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization a study on the psychological, educational and social adjustment of refugees and displaced children in Europe. The following aspects of the problem are covered: living conditions of refugees, role of the refugee children's family, psychological adjustment, educational adjustment, social adjustment, adolescents, maintenance of culture and traditions. (News Letter, International Union for Child Welfare, No. 40-43, June-September 1952)

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population

See item: 31-6.

Jewish Agency for Palestine

See item: 31-66.

Lutheran World Federation

See item: 31-9.

National Catholic Welfare Conference

See item: 31-9.

World Council of Churches

See items: 31-9; 31-16.

World Federation of United Nations Associations

31-20 In a statement submitted to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations of the Economic and Social Council, the World Federation of United Nations Associations transmitted a resolution adopted by its Seventh Plenary Assembly. In this resolution the Assembly expresses its regrets that no State has so far ratified the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and

1. TRUSTS - (a) that the definition of the term "refugee" contained in the Statute of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and in article 1 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees respectively will be brought into line; (b) that the States Members of the High Commissioner's Advisory Committee on Refugees will be represented in that Committee by persons with a thorough knowledge of the refugee problem; (c) that Governments will respond generously to the High Commissioner's appeal for funds; (d) that refugees will be entitled to appeal against any decision as to ineligibility; (e) that all States will join the Provisional Intergovernmental Committee for the Movement of Migrants from Europe (PICMME) /now Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM)/, and that they will practice a liberal policy with regard to the admission of both refugees and other emigrants, without distinction as to race, nationality or religion; (f) that either the PICMME /ICEM/, whose life should be extended beyond the period of twelve months initially laid down, or the High Commissioner will take action with a view to the resettlement of all refugees wherever they may be; (g) that the sick, aged and infirm refugees who have remained permanently in Austria, Germany and Italy, the number of whom is estimated at about 50,000 will receive effective moral and material assistance; (h) that a reception and employment committee will be set up in every country of immigration and that close contact be established with national non-governmental organizations in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; (i) that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will take all necessary measures to enable refugees families

still in their country of origin to join the refugees and, in general, to preserve the family unit; (j) that international and national organizations and agencies, and in particular the Office of the High Commissioner, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organisation, will provide scholarships and employment on the completion of their studies for refugee university students; (k) that special attention will be devoted to refugees in China;

2. URGES - (a) once again, that all States should sign and ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees with the least possible delay; (b) that the task of co-ordinating all activities concerning refugees should be entrusted to the High Commissioner, with a view, firstly, to safeguarding the interests of refugees and, secondly, to ensuring the most effective utilization of the international and national facilities provided for refugees;

3. CALLS UPON all States to concert urgent measures to solve the Palestinian Arab refugee problem and to provide means for them to settle and earn their livelihood;

4. REMINDS all States that the refugees in Korea, who have lost their homes as a result of the war, are under the direct responsibility of the United Nations;

5. REQUESTS each National Association to communicate this resolution to the competent national authorities. (United Nations Document E/C.2/338)

Young Men's Christian Association

See item: 31 9

B. MIGRATION TRENDS AND MOVEMENTS

ADEN

31-21 An agreement has been concluded by the Italian Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Labour and the Society Georges Wimpey and Middle East Bechtel Corporation for the employment of Italian skilled workers in the construction of an oil refinery in Aden. One of the provisions of the agreement concerns the payment by the companies of social security benefits which are provided for in Italian legislation. Under the agreement the migration of approximately 1,500 skilled workers in the near future is envisaged. The arrangement may later lead to the employment of certain Italian workers available in Eritrea. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 10 December 1952; Il Sole, Milan, 17 December 1952)

ALGERIA

See item: 31-66

ARGENTINA

31-22 The Argentine Office of Immigration has reported that during 1951, 80,000 immigrants entered Argentina; of these, there were 45,000 Italians, 30,000 Spaniards and 18,000 Germans. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 September 1952)

ARUBA

See items: 31-11; 31-86

AUSTRALIA

31-23 The population of Australia increased by 217,000 during the twelve-months period ending 30 June 1952, to a total of 8,648,000. Official figures show that the gain in population included 114,000 by natural increase and more than 102,000 through migration. (Australian News Summary, New York, 28 October 1952)

31-24 During the first nine months of 1952, 166,000 persons went to Australia; 103,000 were prospective permanent residents. Fifty per cent of the new arrivals were of British nationality. During the same period 20,000 persons departed onpermanent basis. (Australian News Summary, New York, 20 November 1952)

31-25 The Minister for Immigration has outlined some of the problems which have led to the restriction of immigration into Australia to a total of 80,000 new settlers in 1953 - approximately half the average annual intake of the last four years; 700,000 new settlers arrived since the end of the war. Though national requirements of security and development, which have dictated a programme of large-scale migration, remain, the financing of this programme has been a too heavy burden for Australia. The Minister stated that his recent travels in Europe were designed to create a more realistic approach on the part of the governments of Europe and those international organizations concerned with migration. He wanted to make clear that if countries such as Australia are to be expected to accept a larger number of migrants from Europe, especially the United Kingdom than their limited internal resources permit, then practical ways and means must be devised so that the countries can be developed on a scale that will enable a greater intake. Unless something is done along these lines there is little prospect of large-scale migration from over-populated parts of Europe. The Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, although its Charter so far has not extended beyond the provision of transportation, has agreed to finance a pilot scheme of land settlement in Australia to test whether it is possible to settle successfully groups from various European countries on the land. If this scheme is successful it could be extended on a more ambitious scale. The Minister added that under the present restrictions British immigration will continue to enjoy the highest priority; since the end of the war, over fifty per cent of the new settlers have come from British sources. (New Commonwealth, London, 29 September 1952)

31-26 The Australian Immigration Planning Council has announced that it does not believe any alteration of Australia's present immigration programme is necessary. The Council in reviewing the basis for Australian immigration planning for 1953, decided that the long-term prospects for development and population growth were sound, while present economic difficulties would be overcome in the months ahead. Further, the Council believed that for the immediate future the immigration programme approved by the Federal Government should aim at securing first, skilled workers; second, rural workers; third, an increased proportion of migrants accompanied by wives and children; and fourth, wives and children of migrants already in Australia. (Australian News Summary, New York, 3 November 1952)

31-27 The Minister for Immigration has announced the texts of migration agreements concluded by Australia with the Netherlands, Italy and West Germany. They provide for the migration of single men between 18 and 35, single women between 18 and 30, childless married couples in the same age groups and family units whose main supporter is under 45 years of age. In all cases the migrants undertake to remain for two years in employment approved by the Australian Government. The agreements do not specify the number of migrants to be received; the flow will be regulated by economic conditions. (Australian News Summary, New York, 22 October 1952)

31-28 Under the terms of the new bilateral agreement between West Germany and Australia, a first group of 1,100 German immigrants has sailed to Australia. Each immigrant paid £10 for his passage, the remainder being met by the West German and Australian Governments. The emigrants comprised skilled industrial and farm workers, domestic servants, and dependents. (The Times, London, 31 October 1952; Daily Mail, Paris Edition, 24 October 1952)

31-29 The Governments of Australia and the Netherlands have entered an agreement providing that in the first part of 1953 about 7,000 people from the Netherlands will be given facilities to emigrate to Australia.

Under the agreement immigration to Australia is permissible for farm workers, workers in the metallurgical industries, some other categories of skilled workers, and women for domestic work. For unskilled workers the number of 2,200 has been fixed. (The Times, London, 16 December 1952)

31-30 With a view to solving the problem of Italian migrants unemployed in Australia, the Italian community of Melbourne has decided to establish an Italian farm in the State of Victoria. The plan will necessitate the acquisition of 526 hectares of land for £A6,500. This purchase will require some financial help from the Australian Government. The area which has been selected is woody and can immediately afford work for 600 persons. A group of engineers, technicians, electricians and traders are ready to move to the territory. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 10 September 1952)

31-31 Following a disturbance between several hundred unemployed Italian migrants and the police, the Minister for Immigration, in replying to a question in the House of Representatives, stated that the Government was taking all possible steps to provide work for recently arrived Italians. He added that some had been placed in rural and industrial employment, and the Government was confident that with the approach of the harvesting season it would be able to place those presently unemployed. It is reported that the Italian Government has intervened energetically with the Australian Government to find jobs for 1,000 Italian immigrants, who are now unemployed. (Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 31 October 1952; New York Times, 31 October 1952; L'Unita, Milan, 1 November 1952)

31-32 The Minister for Immigration has announced that the flow of unskilled Italian migrants to Australia will be halted until the employment position improves. There are about 200 unskilled Italians remaining to go to Australia under an agreement with the Italian Government, but after they have arrived, no more would be brought out. Privately-sponsored Italian migrants would still be admitted. (Australian News Summary, New York, 6 November 1952; The Times, London, 7 November 1952)

31-33 The Minister for Immigration has stated that the Government may end the special Commonwealth nomination system for British migrants. He indicated that it is not expected that there will be any need to restrict either full fare-paying or assisted British migrants nominated by friends, relatives or employers in Australia, but it is considered necessary to suspend the special Commonwealth nomination scheme which was introduced in order to boost the intake of British migrants when other nominations were slackening; it aided in maintaining the full fifty per cent proportion of British to all other migrants admitted. (Daily Telegraph, London, 5 November 1952)

31-34 The Minister for Immigration has announced the appointment of a committee to investigate a demonstration by British migrants against the eviction of two families from the Government hostel for migrants at Brooklyn, near Melbourne, and the serving of eviction notices on other migrant families in Melbourne, Adelaide and Sydney; pending the inquiry, the eviction notices have been suspended. The trouble, now brought to a head, began in April 1952 when the Government company which conducts the migrant hostels, increased its charges because of rising costs. Some migrants refused to pay the increase and others stopped payments entirely as a protest. The chairman of the company explained that eviction notices were served only on those migrants who had been steadily refusing to pay anything for their board and lodging. Though the higher tariff is the migrants' main complaint, a complication is that officials have lately been quartering single foreign migrants in camps originally set aside for British migrant families. The British High Commissioner has been invited to send an observer to the investigating committee. (The Times, London, 24 November 1952; Daily Telegraph, London, 24 November 1952; Daily Mail, London, 24 November 1952; The Egyptian Gazette, Cairo, 25 November 1952)

31-35 The committee set up by the Australian Minister for Immigration to investigate complaints by British immigrants against conditions in their hostels, has presented a unanimous report declaring that the occupants of the hostels have no justification for withholding payments for their

board and lodging, but that the minimum amount remaining to the family breadwinner after such payments should be increased. The report stated that by all comparable Australian standards, the tariffs charged by the company servicing the hostels were fair and reasonable; it also said that segregation of the different nationalities, which had also been demanded, could lead only to endless discord. There was no reason why non-British immigrants should not be accommodated with British families. British migrants who complained of being misled, the report added, should have kept themselves up to date by consulting Australia House rather than rely on pamphlets issued to them initially. It is reported that representatives of British migrants denounced the report of the Australian Government committee as "whitewash" and declared they would continue to fight for a fair deal. (The Times, London, 6 December 1952; Manchester Guardian, Manchester, England, 6 December 1952)

31-36 The large reduction in the number of British emigrants to Australia is providing a problem for the Ministry of Transport and several British shipping companies. During the past five years, special ships have carried 700,000 people from Europe; however, since the number of immigrants to Australia has been cut to 80,000 for 1953, of whom less than half will be from the United Kingdom, of the nine British liners which are engaged in taking passengers to Australia, five ships will probably be able to handle the new total. The Ministry is expected to return the remainder to their owners. (Daily Telegraph, London, 29 September 1952)

31-37 The Australian Minister for Immigration has stressed the need for exploiting British Commonwealth resources as a whole. He stated that he hoped that at the forthcoming London Conference something would be done to set up an organization to study the problem of expanding industries in Australia, Canada, South Africa, India, Pakistan and New Zealand. The question of migration to the lesser populated of these countries was another consideration. The suggested action was necessary to help the United Kingdom to regain its economic security against increasing trade competition as European countries continued to

recover from the effects of World War II. (Australian News Summary, New York, 10 November 1952)

See also: 31-15; 31-63; 31-70; 31-71; 31-74

AUSTRIA

See items: 31-8; 31-9; 31-13; 31-20; 31-79

BAHAMAS

31-38 The Government of the United Kingdom has reported to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories that there was no problem of unemployment in the Bahamas; also that the number of persons employed in the United States as migrant agricultural workers numbered 2,000 in 1949: 3,000 in 1950; 3,500 in 1951. (United Nations document A/2134/Add.10)

See also: 31-11

BARBADOS

See item: 31-11

BELGIUM

31-39 1,500 Italian miners left for Belgium in November 1952. The number of Italian miners working in Belgium totals approximately 50,000. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 10 November 1952)

See also: 31-59; 31-79

BERMUDA

See item: 31-11

BRAZIL

31-40 A group of 556 Italians left for Brazil recently. Among them were farm workers for Brazil's colonization projects and the families of earlier emigrants; some of the latter consisted of fifteen persons. The Brazilian Ambassador at Rome has stated that by the end of 1952,

10,000 Italian emigrants will have reached Brazil. He called for simplifying migration procedures in Italy and Brazil and for the opening of more Brazilian consulates in Italy, in order to accelerate the flow of Italian immigrants to his country. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 10 September 1952)

31-41 In accordance with the programme established by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, in agreement with the Italian Government, for the free transportation of dependents of Italian workers who have already emigrated to Brazil, 6,500 persons are waiting to be transported. (Il Globo, Rome, 5 November 1952; Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 10 November 1952)

31-42 An agreement has been reached between the Brazilian and Italian Governments for the transfer of salaries of Italians working in Brazil. It permits the transfer of no more than 40 per cent of the salary received. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 10 November 1952; Il Sole, Milan, 19 November 1952)

31-43 The Japanese Cabinet has approved the emigration to Brazil of eighteen families comprising fifty-four persons. The emigrants, ranging from 15 to 50 years in age, have had experience in farming. They will receive twenty-year government loans of $405 a person. In addition, 12 contos (about $667) will be loaned to each family by a Brazilian bank. (New York Times, 15 November 1952)

31-44 A group of fifty-seven Japanese immigrants, the first since World War II, has arrived in Brazil aboard a Dutch ship from Yokohama. They will settle on farms in Rio de Janeiro State. (New York Times, 20 January 1953)

31-45 An agreement has been concluded between the Brazilian and Netherlands Governments and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, for an increase in the organized movement of Dutch migrants to Brazil. The first planned movement of urban workers will be of a minimum of fifty persons per month, including both breadwinners and dependents. It is expected that the first group to leave the Netherlands under this scheme will sail early in 1953. Ocean transport

costs of the urban workers to be moved under the agreement will be met by contributions from the two Governments and a subsidy from the Migration Committee. The increase in the number of Dutch farmers to be moved under the new agreement has not been set. In the first six months of 1952 and under the Committee's auspices, about 200 Dutch emigrated to South America, approximately half of them to Brazil. Another plan to pass farm migrants through a special training farm in Brazil pending their permanent placement in that country, is under study. (ICEM Press Release, No.1, 12 December 1952)

31-46 During a meeting between representatives of the Governments of the Netherlands and Brazil concerning Dutch immigration to Brazil in 1953, an agreement for the migration of Dutch from Indonesia was discussed; it is planned to assign forty per cent of the Dutch quota to this group. (De Tijd, Amsterdam, 10 December 1952; De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 13 December 1952)

See also: 31-17; 31-57

BRITISH HONDURAS

31-47 The Government of the United Kingdom has reported to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories that 100 British Honduran workers were recruited for employment in the United States from 1949 to 1951. (United Nations document A/2134/Add.10)

See also: 31-11

CANADA

31-48 During the first ten months of 1952, 146,236 persons entered Canada. Among these, there were 36,637 British; 25,307 Germans; 20,160 Dutch; 18,260 Italians; 5,155 Poles; 3,906 French; 2,702 Ukrainians; 2,144 Finns. (Report of the Statistical Unit, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Canada)

31-49 During the first nine months of 1952, 23,000 Germans, about 20,000 Dutch and more than 17,000 Italians emigrated to Canada. The

Germans came as farm workers, skilled workers and domestic servants. For the past four years, Dutch farmers have been coming to Canada under the scheme sponsored by the Dutch Government to relieve over-population in Holland. Of 15,000 Dutch agriculturalists, 4,500 are now settled as owners or tenants of farms or as sharecroppers; some brought their own prefabricated houses with them. Italians have not been a success on the land because of the difficulty of adapting themselves to unfamiliar farming methods and because of the isolation which farm life involves. They are reported to fit in well as skilled and semi-skilled workers in the urban areas. (The Times, London, 3 November 1952)

31-50 It is expected that during 1952, Canada will accept a total of about 40,000 immigrants from the United Kingdom; this compares with 31,370 in 1951 and 13,427 in 1950. The increase results from the Atlantic tourist passages which were available and which enabled the Canadian Government to do away with the assisted air passages which it had sponsored as an emergency measure. Farm workers and domestic servants are the only beneficiaries of the assisted passages. Most of the recent British immigrants are skilled workers and technicians; Canadian officials believe that one of the reasons for the small number of agricultural immigrants is that those who wish to buy their own farms in Canada cannot export the necessary capital. There are also few domestic servants among the British immigrants; of a recent shipload of about 800 immigrants, there were less than twenty who were domestic workers and they came from Northern Ireland or Eire. (The Times, London, 3 November 1952)

31-51 It is reported that since 4 July 1952, immigration to Canada, except from Britain, the United States and France, has been drastically curtailed by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration in order to prevent unemployment during the winter months. Between 1 October 1951 and 31 March 1952, more than 170,000 immigrants arrived in Canada, and although there was no mass unemployment, there were sufficient difficulties to cause the Department to adopt a more cautious policy.

It is intended to relax the restrictions early in 1953. (The Times, London, 3 November 1952)

31-52 A representative of the Canadian Office of Immigration has stated that Canada needs only farmers and domestics. These two categories are the only ones to benefit from the transportation facilities offered to migrants by the Canadian Government. (Combat, Paris, 18 November 1952)

31-53 The Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour, in consultation with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, has published a pamphlet, the second of a series published periodically, designed to supply Canadian immigration officials and other interested persons with current information on working and living conditions in Canada. The latest data regarding employment; apprenticeship, vocational training and guidance; technical personnel; wage rates; weekly earnings; hours of work and working conditions; collective bargaining and labour organization; cost of living and standard of living; social security; statistical tables dealing with hours of work, wage rates in selected occupations and prices, are contained in the issue, which will be revised from time to time. (Working and Living Conditions in Canada, prepared by the Department of Labour in consultation with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Canada, No.2, 1 May 1952)
See also: 31-37; 31-70; 31-71; 31-79

CHILE

31-54 150 Italians have arrived in Chile under the terms of an agreement concluded between the two countries. The agreement requires the migrants to be labourers; periodically, the families of the immigrants will be allowed to join them. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 10 October 1952; Il Sole, Milan, 7 November 1952)

31-55 The Director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has announced the creation of a liaison mission in Chile. The Santiago Office will be the third mission established by the Committee in South America and will play an important role in its 1953

plan to widen the European migration stream to the countries of South America. The Director said also that ICEM expected to move 13,000 Europeans to South America during 1952, principally to Brazil, Venezuela and Chile. The 1953 programme calls for 52,500 of the 120,000 total movement target, to immigrate to South America. (ICEM Press Release, No.2, 16 December 1952; New York Times, 17 December 1952)
See also: 31-17; 31-57

CHINA

See items: 31-14; 31-20; 31-79

COLOMBIA

31-56 It has been announced that the Colombian Government recently approved a vast colonization plan to be carried out in the territory through which the Rio Magdalena flows. This project will cover about one million hectares of land and land cultivation and stock breeding will be undertaken on a vast scale. At the same time, it is planned to build a large railway system in the same area; twenty-five million dollars have been set aside for this enterprise. The project will be financed by the Bank of Agriculture in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Agriculture. The territory will be divided into farm lots of 200 hectares each, and houses will be built for the settlers. This project will not only ensure work to Colombians but also to many immigrant families. (News, International Catholic Migration Commission, Geneva, December 1952)

COSTA RICA

31-57 The Deputy Director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has announced that the Republic of Costa Rica has joined the Committee, raising the membership to twenty-one countries. Costa Rica is the first Central American nation to join the Migration Committee. Other Latin American members are: Brazil, Chile, Paraguay

and Venezuela. The Deputy Director further announced that a plan to move Italian farming families to Costa Rica, with the assistance of the Migration Committee, is presently being discussed and movements are expected to start in the near future. (ICEM Press Release, No.4, 29 December 1952)

CUBA

See items: 31-11

CURACAO

See items: 31-11; 31-86

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See item: 31-79

DENMARK

See item: 31-79

ECUADOR

31-58 During a meeting between Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and the President of Ecuador, the latter declared that Ecuador is ready to receive as many Dutch migrants as possible, especially farm workers. To facilitate this colonization the Ecuadorian Government will give to the migrants free of charge the best land which is now available. The migrants will have to bring with them the necessary material to build their houses. (De Tijd, Amsterdam, 13 November 1952; Het Parool, Amsterdam, 13 November 1952)

EIRE

See item: 31-50; 31-79

ERITREA

See item: 31-21

FINLAND

See item: 31-48

FRANCE

31-59 The French National Immigration Office has announced that 27,479 migrant workers were admitted during the first nine months of 1952. They included 23,906 Italians; 1,193 Spaniards; 866 Germans; 345 Portuguese; 228 Belgians; 197 Swiss; 160 Dutch; 109 displaced persons; 2 Moroccans; 473 other nationalities. 247 migrant workers entered with their families, while 1,745 family groups entered to join the family head. (Travailleurs étrangers en France, Bulletin de la Section d'information pour la main-d'oeuvre étrangère, Paris, August-September-October 1952)

31-60 In accordance with a ruling of 30 May 1950, foreigners are allowed to attend vocational training centres for adults; they may total ten per cent of the enrollment. However, certain centres may receive more foreigners. During the first three months of 1952, 57 per cent of the foreigners in attendance were Italians, 19 per cent Spaniards, 12 per cent Poles. 91 per cent of the foreigners had selected training courses in the various building trades. (Travailleurs étrangers en France, Bulletin de la Section d'information pour la main-d'oeuvre étrangère, Paris, August-September-October 1952)

31-61 By a law adopted on 25 July 1952, there has been established in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons. It is responsible for providing legal and administrative protection for refugees and stateless persons and assuring, in co-operation with other interested Ministries, the carrying out of conventions, agreements or international arrangements concerning the protection of refugees in France. (Informations Sociales, No.17, 1 October 1952)

31-62 A guide for migrants "Memento pratique des étrangers", has been published by the Minister of Public Health and Population. This publication, issued in a methodical and practical form, makes available

to public and private agencies interested in the problems of aliens all the basic documentation that they may need in connexion with such matters as conditions for admission, residence and employment requirements for aliens, etc. (Journal Officiel de la République Française, Paris, 4 September 1952)
See also: 31-9; 31-48; 31-51; 31-79

GERMANY

See items: 31-8; 31-9; 31-13; 31-20; 31-22; 31-27; 31-28; 31-40; 31-48; 31-49; 31-59; 31-79; 31-81; 31-82

GREECE

31-63 It is anticipated that during 1952, 30,000 Greeks will have emigrated to the United States and Australia; their movement has been facilitated by the creation of a national emigration office. In order to relieve the mounting unemployment in Greece (170,000 at the end of 1951), the Government is becoming more and more interested in the possibilities of emigration as a means for reducing excess manpower. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 10 October 1952)
See also: 31-8; 31-13; 31-79; 31-81

INDIA

31-64 The introduction of the passport system between Pakistan and India could have far-reaching implications for East Bengal on the Pakistan side of the frontier, and West Bengal on the Indian side. The jute and cotton industries are involved since Indian business men are an important factor in these industries of East Pakistan, and it remains to be seen whether their seasonal migration across the frontier will now be controlled. (New Commonwealth, London, 10 November 1952)
See also: 31-37

IRAN

See item: 31-66

ISRAEL

31-6 The Minister of Finance has proposed a plan designed to close the immigrant work camps within two years. He indicated that it is hoped that at least one-third of the residents in the camps will be transferred to agricultural settlements; future plans include the establishment of 30,000 farm units at an estimated cost of IL.250,000,000. (Israel Digest, New York, 12 December 1952)

31-66 The Jewish Agency for Palestine has issued tentative immigration figures which show that 23,700 persons entered Israel in 1952. The figure for 1951 was 173,901, and the total since the establishment of the State on 14 May 1948, was 707,645. Of the immigrants entering in 1952, 7,652 were from Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria; 4,086 from Iran; 3,712 from Rumania and the rest from other countries. The total from North and South America was 800. (New York Times, 6 January 1953)

ITALY

31-67 The Central Institute of Statistics has reported that during the first eight months of 1952, 107,474 Italians emigrated; this was an increase of 6,715 persons over the same period of 1951. 42,781 emigrants returned from overseas countries during the same period of 1952; this was an increase of 9,998 over the same period of 1951. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 25 November 1952)

31-68 On the basis of a preliminary study, Italian authorities believe that by about 1965 the Italian population growth will come to an end; this calculation, however, does not take into account the possibilities of emigration. The experts believe that if the present rate of net emigration of about 150,000 individuals a year continues (more than that number depart but substantial numbers are unhappy outside their homeland and return) in ten to twelve years the entire yearly population

growth will be readily absorbed. The Italian Government is making, for the first time, a thorough investigation of unemployment in connexion with the population problem. A special committee of the Chamber of Deputies is making a nation-wide survey designed to discover how many unemployed there are, who they are, what they live on, what they think about their future prospects, and what leaders in Italian life think about the unemployment problem. The experts believe that a net emigration rate of 250,000 a year would permit a substantial reduction in the number of permanently unemployed. (New York Times, 17 November 1952)

See also: 31-8; 31-13; 31-20; 31-21; 31-22; 31-27; 31-30; 31-31; 31-32; 31-39; 31-40; 31-41; 31-42; 31-48; 31-49; 31-54; 31-57; 31-59; 31-60; 31-79; 31-81; 31-84; 31-85

JAMAICA

See item: 31-11

JAPAN

See items: 31-43; 31-44; 31-79

KOREA

See item: 31-20

LATVIA

See item: 31-79

LITHUANIA

See item: 31-79

MEXICO

See items: 31-79; 31-80

MOROCCO

See items: 31-59; 31-66

NETHERLANDS

31-69 It has been declared officially that the Dutch Government aims at stimulating emigration to such an extent that during the next five years 50 per cent of the increase in the population of employment age will emigrate. With this end in view the exchange control has been substantially relaxed for emigrants. Fls. 15,000 may be taken abroad by the head of each emigrating family, as well as goods up to a value of Fls. 14,000. For emigrants to the dollar area the allocation will be reduced by 40 per cent. (Financial Times, London, 12 November 1952)

31-70 The Minister of Social Affairs has announced that retroactively to 1 January 1950, emigrants may take with them goods and capital to a maximum of 29,000 guilders. The goods may include a prefabricated house worth not more than 10,000 guilders. During the first half of 1952, 15,035 Dutch emigrants went to Canada, 7,694 to Australia, 2,726 to New Zealand, and 1,775 to South Africa. In 1951 there were, in all, 37,605 Dutch emigrants. (Het Parool, Amsterdam, 11 November 1952; De Tijd, Amsterdam, 11 November 1952; The Times, London, 14 November 1952)

31-71 The Commissioner for Emigration has stated that the yearly total emigration has increased from 14,000 in 1949 to over 45,000 in 1952. In 1953 the Dutch will emigrate principally to Canada, Australia, South Africa and Southern or Northern Rhodesia. (De Telegraaf, Amsterdam, 25 October 1952)

See also: 31-27; 31-29; 31-45; 31-46; 31-48; 31-49; 31-58; 31-59; 31-73; 31-75; 31-79; 31-81

NEW ZEALAND

31-72 The immigration rate to New Zealand is about 25,000 a year. In spite of losses due to permanent departures, the total population gain since World War II approximates 50,000. It is expected that in 1953 the net gain will be about 20,000. The immigrants are usually employed in the primary industries, on engineering projects and in the building trades. In general the immigration programme has developed satisfactorily and the new arrivals appear to be

absorbed easily into the life of the country. (New Commonwealth, London, 15 September 1952; Keesings Contemporary Archives, 20-27 September 1952)

31-73 It has been announced that New Zealand plans to reduce the quota of English and Dutch immigrants in 1953, as a result of shipping difficulties and inadequate housing. The number of assisted settlers will be reduced from 7,500 to 5,000 British and to 1,500 Dutch. Preference will be given to skilled workers. The reduction in Dutch immigration has been made necessary largely because too high a proportion of Dutch settlers have been in the unskilled group, for whom there are fewer opportunities at present. The selection of Dutch settlers under the assisted passage scheme will be restricted to single men who are fully experienced farm workers, or skilled builders, engineers or tradesmen, to single women, and a small number of unskilled workers. Entry permits will be granted to the same number of unassisted Dutch immigrants, who come into the same occupational groups. (Keesings Contemporary Archives, 20-27 September 1952; News from New Zealand, Washington, October 1952)

See also: 31-37; 31-70

NORTHERN RHODESIA

See item: 31-71

NORWAY

See items: 31-9; 31-79

PAKISTAN

31-74 Under the Colombo Plan, Australia will supply to Pakistan $1,784,000 worth of pumping plant equipment needed for a Pakistan irrigation project whereby 1,800,000 acres of undeveloped land

will be converted into a self-supporting region to sustain a population of 1,250,000 refugees. The equipment is to be built at Melbourne, the cost to be borne by the Australian Government. (Australian News Summary, New York, 19 December 1952)

See also: 31-64

PANAMA

See item: 31-11; 31-37; 31-64

PARAGUAY

See item: 31-17; 31-57

PERU

31-75 During an interview granted to the Peruvian Press, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands spoke about certain industrial projects now under study in Peru, especially the construction of a slaughter house and a cold-storage warehouse. These projects would afford opportunities of employment to skilled Dutch workers. (Algemeen Handelsblad, Amsterdam, 18 November 1952)

PHILIPPINES

See item: 31-79

POLAND

See items: 31-48; 31-60; 31-79

PORTUGAL

See items: 31-40; 31-59; 31-79

RUMANIA

See items: 31-66; 31-79

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

31-76 The new immigration quota limits the entry of migrants to 900 persons a month, including family groups; they also limit the number of immigrants to be admitted during any three months period to 1,140 Britons; the same number from the Union of South Africa; 150 from other African States; 270 from other countries. (Bollettino quindicinale dell'emigrazione, Milan, 25 October 1952)

See also: 31-71

SPAIN

See items: 31-22; 31-40; 31-59; 31-60

SWEDEN

See items: 31-9; 31-79

SWITZERLAND

See items: 31-59; 31-79

TRIESTE

31-77 The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration has sent a liaison mission to Trieste to deal with the urgent problem of the thousands of refugees from the East and from the former Italian province of Venezia Giulia who are now in Zone A of the Free Territory of Trieste. The Director of the Committee, in announcing the creation of this Mission, said that the housing situation is so critical in this over-crowded area, that the joint United States-United Kingdom military administration has had to house non-Italian refugees in a former rice factory and a prison. (ICEM Press Release, No. 3, 17 December 1952)

See also: 31-8; 31-81

TRINIDAD

See item: 31-11

TUNISIA

See item: 31-66

TURKEY

31-78 106 Kazakh refugees, homeless for sixteen years, arrived on 18 November 1952 in Turkey for permanent settlement. They were the first of a total of 1,850 such refugees for whom the Turkish Government has agreed to find permanent homes. According to their leader, they originally numbered 18,300 when they left their homes in Russian Turkestan and at that time they possessed 100,000 head of cattle and 1,000 camels. Since their departure from their home country, their number has been reduced to 2,000 and they have lost all their cattle and personal property. (New York Times, 19 November 1952)

See also: 31-13; 31-81

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

See item: 31-48

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

See items: 31-37; 31-70; 31-71; 31-76

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

See item: 31-79

UNITED KINGDOM

See items: 31-11; 31-15; 31-24; 31-25; 31-33; 31-34; 31-35; 31-36; 31-37; 31-48; 31-50; 31-51; 31-73; 31-76; 31-79

UNITED STATES

31-79 During the fiscal year ending 30 June 1952, 265,520 aliens were admitted as immigrants to the United States, as compared with 205,717 during the fiscal year ending 30 June 1951; this is an increase of 59,803. Of these, 194,247 were quota immigrants, an increase of 37,700 over the 156,547 who entered in 1951. Of the non-quota immigrants, the number of wives of United States citizens almost doubled (from 8,685 in 1951 to 16,058 in 1952). The immigration of natives of non-quota countries increased from 34,704 to 47,744. The number of immigrants admitted during the 1952 fiscal year by country of birth can be broken down as follows: 50,283 Germans; 33,211 Poles; 28,141 Canadians; 17,631 British; 17,223 Yugoslavs; 12,697 Russians; 9,600 Mexicans; 9,306 Italians; 7,084 Greeks; 6,723 West Indians; 6,850 Hungarians; 5,976 Austrians; 5,041 Czechs; 4,915 Rumanians; 4,517 Japanese; 4,459 Latvians; 3,902 South Americans; 3,454 French; 3,796 Irish; 3,143 Dutch; 3,044 Lithuanians; 2,481 Norwegians; 1,569 Swiss; 1,539 Belgians; 1,478 Swedes; 1,421 Chinese; 1,345 Danes; 1,248 Estonians; 1,013 Portuguese; 1,066 Filipinos and several other countries. (Interpreter Releases, Common Council for American Unity, 11 November 1952)

31-80 It has been announced that any new agreements between Mexico and the United States will not be concluded before February 1953. In the interim period both countries will undertake conversations with respect to changing the existing agreements concerning the employment of Mexican workers in the light of 1952 experiences. Accordingly it will not be known before April or May 1953 whether Mexican labourers will be permitted to work in the United States. In the meantime authorities indicate that it is necessary for these men to remain in Mexico in order not to create any social or economic problems. (El Espetador, Pomona, California, 12 December 1952)

31-81 During the course of a European trip, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives met at Geneva with representatives of international non-governmental organizations interested in the problems of refugees and migrants. He explained the proposed plans for the submission to the next session of the Congress, of a law which would admit 300,000 Europeans over and above the numbers admitted under their respective national quotas. In the group would be 117,000 "Volksdeutsche" of German ethnic origin; an equal number of emigrants from Italy and Trieste; 22,500 from Greece and Turkey; 22,500 from the Netherlands; 21,000 who have become refugees since the end of World War II. (Journal de Montreux, Switzerland, 17 November 1952; Journal de Genève, Switzerland, 17 November 1952)

31-82 More than 4,000 Germans who have been barred from emigrating to the United States because of their war-time political affiliations, became eligible to enter the United States on 24 December 1952, when the new immigration law went into effect. Under the old law, persons who joined voluntarily any totalitarian groups were barred from admission but the new law does not contain such provisions. The new law also prescribes a new priority rating which affects the prospects of many German applicants for United States visas. Half of Germany's annual immigration quota of 25,814 is reserved for persons with special skills needed in the United States; relatives of American citizens, who formerly had first priority now have second place. This change may not be too important at present since Germans with special skills needed in America can obtain good jobs in Germany. (New York Herald Tribune, Paris edition, 12 November 1952)

31-83 The President's Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, which was established by Executive Order on 4 September 1952 to study and evaluate the immigration and naturalization policies of the United States, issued its report titled "Whom We Shall Welcome" on 1 January 1953. The report makes the following recommendations:

1. The Quota System: (i) the national origins quota system should be abolished; (ii) there should be a unified quota system which would allocate visas without regard to national origin, race, creed or colour; (iii) the maximum annual quota immigration should be one-sixth of one per cent of the population of the United States, as determined by the most recent census; under the 1950 census, quota immigration would be open to 251,162 immigrants annually, instead of the 154,657 now authorized; (iv) all immigration and naturalization functions now in the Departments of State and Justice should be consolidated into a new agency, to be headed by a Commission on Immigration and Naturalization; (v) the maximum annual quota of visas should be distributed, as determined by the proposed Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, on the basis of the following five categories: the right of asylum, reunion of families, needs in the United States, special needs in the free world, general immigration; (vi) for the next three years, within the maximum annual quota, there should be a statutory priority, implementing the right of asylum, for the admission annually of 100,000 refugees, expellees, escapees, and remaining displaced persons; (vii) the allocation of visas within the maximum annual quota should be determined once every three years by the proposed Commission, subject to review by the President and the Congress.

2. Fair Hearings and Procedures: (i) enforcement functions should be exercised, under the Commission's supervision and control, by an Administrator; quasi-judicial functions should be exercised, under the Commission's supervision, by a statutory Board of Immigration and Visa Appeals; (ii) the same officials should not be permitted to exercise both enforcement and judicial functions; aliens should be accorded a fair hearing and procedure in exclusion and deportation cases; aliens should have a right of review, before the Board of Immigration and Visa Appeals, from denials of visas and should have a clearly defined method of seeking court review of orders of deportation.

3. Admissions and Deportations: (i) conditions of admission into the United States should bear a reasonable relationship to the national welfare and security; be definite in their meaning and application; include discretionary authority to waive specified grounds of inadmissibility, in meritorious cases; provide for exclusions without hearing, for reasons of security, only upon direction of the Board of Immigration and Visa Appeals; not be based on the so-called criminal judgments of totalitarian states; (ii) the grounds for deportation of aliens already in the United States should bear a reasonable relationship to the national welfare and security; not be technical or excessive; not be retroactive so as to penalize aliens for acts which were not prohibited when committed; not require the deportation of aliens who entered the country at an early age, or those who have been residents for such a long period as to become the responsibility of the United States; (iii) in connexion with the deportation of aliens, there should be discretionary authority to allow them to depart voluntarily instead of deportation; adjust their status within the United States if they are currently qualified to re-enter; suspend deportation under reasonable conditions and adjust the status of bona fide official defectors from totalitarianism; (iv) a resident alien who is not otherwise deportable should not, by reason of a brief absence from the United States, be subject to exclusion or deportation; (v) unless proceedings for deportation and denaturalization are brought within ten years, they should be barred; (vi) arrangements should be made to expedite the processing of visas for temporary visitors, including leaders in art, scientific and business fields, and the law should apply to such non-immigrant aliens only such restrictions as are directly concerned with the health, safety and security of the United States.

4. Security: (i) the security of the United States should be protected by continuing to bar the entry of spies and saboteurs; (ii) aliens who are present members or affiliates of any totalitarian party, should be denied admission into the United States except where their membership is involuntary or affiliation is not knowingly or willingly to further the aims and principles of such parties; (iii) they should be deported except where they entered the United States at an early age or have been residents for such a long period of time as to have become the responsibility of the United States; (iv) aliens who are former members or affiliates of any totalitarian party may be admitted provided they have repudiated and are now opposed to such totalitarian ideologies, and the responsible administrative officers make a finding that the admission of such aliens would not be contrary to the public interest; (v) they should be deported unless they have repudiated such doctrines for at least five years.

5. Citizenship: the law should not discriminate against naturalized citizens but should place them in the same status as native-born citizens, except where citizenship was procured by fraud or illegality; the law should minimize or remove restrictions which create statelessness, disrupt family unity, or impose unreasonable conditions or procedures upon the acquisition or retention of citizenship. (Whom We Shall Welcome, Report of the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization; New York Times, 2 January 1952)

See also: 31-11; 31-15; 31-38; 31-47; 31-51; 31-63; 31-86

URUGUAY

31-84 During the conference organized by the Italian-Uruguayan Cultural Association on 31 October 1952 at Montevideo, the chief of the Uruguayan Mission explained the provisions of the immigration agreement concluded between Italy and Uruguay. This agreement does not impose a limit on the number of migrants to be admitted but it

provides that only when Uruguay would require manpower to supplement her labour force would immigrants be selected. The new agreement aims at increasing Italian immigration in all fields of activity but preferably in agriculture, which Uruguay wishes to develop fundamentally. (Hispano-Americano, Mexico City, 28 November 1952; Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 10 December 1952)

VENEZUELA

31-85 Several groups numbering approximately 600 persons, and consisting mostly of women and children, left Italy to join the family heads already working in Venezuela. This was done in accordance with an agreement between the Italian and the Venezuelan Governments and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, which provides free passage for the migrants' families. (Italiani Nel Mondo, Rome, 10 September and 25 November 1952)

See also: 31-17; 31-57

WINDWARD ISLANDS

31-86 The Government of the United Kingdom reported to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories that 199 agricultural labourers from Grenada were recruited for farm work in the United States for a four-month period. In St. Vincent there is some unemployment during the out-of-crop season. During 1949 and 1950, 182 and 82 non-recruited workers respectively, sought employment in Aruba and Curacao. In 1951, 150 agricultural labourers were recruited for farm work in the United States, while 20 left for Aruba and Curacao. (United Nations Document A/2134/Add.10)

YUGOSLAVIA

See item: 31-79